

The fire was finally dominated at 2 p.m.

The vessels at Drysdale's Wharf are all decked in bunting, in honor of the nuptials of Mr. John Drysdale which takes place to-day.

THE
RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT,
M.P., ON EDUCATION.

(From an occasional Contributor.)

Llandudno, North Wales,
Dec. 9, 1881.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Dear Sir,

An event has occurred since my arrival at this snug winter residence and delightful watering-place, that claims a record in your journal. I refer to the visit of Mr. John Bright, the greatest of English living speakers. I regard myself as singularly happy in having for the first time an opportunity of hearing an English public speaker, and the good fortune of hearing so eminent an orator.

As you will see by the newspaper I forward to you, giving a report of his speech, the occasion of same was the laying of a foundation-stone of an edifice for the school board of this town.

It is well and publicly known that Mr. Bright has shown for the last twenty odd years a peculiar partiality for this popular and rising town, and it possesses within its suburbs the remains of a dear son of his who some years since succumbed to an attack of scarlet fever, besides which he has always lent the aid of his great and oratorical influence to the furtherance of its material and educational advancement.

On the occasion referred to, his speech on education, he was remarkably felicitous in his opening remarks on the local influence attached to the natural position and surroundings of this place, as also to the sad bereavement of his son, which event added a sad interest to his frequent visits. Through the introduction of a friend I was presented to the Right Hon. Gentleman two days before his speech, and partly made up my mind, by closer inspection of the man, to expect not only a display of natural humor, but of an energetic mind, which I have never seen held in such control by its owner.

You immediately felt, on the utterance of his first half-dozen words or sentences, perfectly disarmed of all anxiety for the fate and progress of the speaker, a feeling so essential for the personal enjoyment of oratory. His illustration of his subject by anecdote was very successful. His memory is still retentive, and his allusion to dates remarkably correct. The silver ring of his voice when speaking is well known, and adds a great charm. It is a style of oratory which, from its style and collected delivery is calculated to instruct and benefit his hearers. He resolutely steered clear of politics, and in connection with his present visit here declined to be waited on by a committee of the Liberal party. Respecting his manner, it is singularly calm and collected, and his countenance indicates goodness and benevolence, but, methinks, at the same time, reflects within the existence of much fire, which is subject to be aroused when occasion calls for it. Of late years his hair has become almost of snowy whiteness, which he has abundance, and he is of middle stature. So much for a man who, on the recent completion of his seventieth birthday, received numerous demonstrations and congratulations from many persons and public bodies throughout the country.

G.

A BRITISH CONSULAE
REPORT ON ARGENTINE
AFFAIRS.

It was a happy thought of our Foreign Office, a few years ago, to find some useful work to fill up the superabundant spare time of the Secretaries and superior members of our Legations in foreign countries, by making it a part of their duty to send home Reports, especially on the trade and industry, from the countries where they were located. These Reports have been of great service to our Trade, and are usually published in batches as they come to hand, and, consequently, present a somewhat incongruous medley. This is certainly the case with the one (recently issued) to which we desire to call attention; and, putting aside the other contents—relating to France, Finland and Switzerland—we have something to say on the first Report in the book, which treats of the Argentine Republic.

Attention is irresistibly struck by the highly favorable character of the Argentine territories, so full of natural resources, so attractive to immigrants, and nowhere in the world surpassed as a field for judicious investment of capital in various forms of industrial enterprise.

The Argentine territories lie along the southern bank of the great La Plata, or Silver River; and from thence they extend southward to the frontiers of Patagonia, and westward to the very foot of the mighty silver-bearing Cordillera of the Andes, where the boundary-line between

the Argentine territories and Chili has last been settled by a treaty which gives mutual satisfaction to the respective Governments. The interior of the country consists of vast level plains, covered with richest vegetation—the natural grass being eminently fit for the rearing of cattle and sheep, as well as herds of wild horses, the vast progeny of the few pairs which escaped from, or were turned loose by the early Spanish conquerors. As is well known, the more skins of these horses and cattle afforded the main materials for the early, and, indeed, recent, export trade of Buenos Ayres; and now that the 'refrigerating process' has been made thoroughly successful, a large export of beef and mutton is certain, and is already in progress. We may add that, according to a recent telegram, the Southern Railway question has been settled, and the Railway is to be continued to Bahia Blanca.

It is to the western portion of the Argentine territories that the present Report by Mr. Egerton refers, especially the province of Tucuman, bordering upon the chain of the Andes, and embracing the eastern foothills of the chain. The town of Tucuman has been already reached by, and is the western terminus of, the Northern State Railway. Mr. Egerton says it 'has rapidly become a busy place; nearly all the trade of Bolivia now takes this route; and the increase in the production of cane-sugar in this province is very remarkable.' Four years ago, he says, the total production of the district was 70,000 arrobas; last year it was ten times as much; and this year the estimated produce is about 1,300,000 arrobas! Sugar cultivation, which yielded the old princely fortunes of our Jamaica planters, is one of the most lucrative of industries, and in Tucuman it is carried on under highly favourable conditions. Mr. Egerton says 'the profits made in the sugar manufacture appear to be very great; and in the adjoining, but still backward, province of Santiago del Estero, the cane grows even more luxuriantly than in Tucuman.' We may add that these districts there is already a large production of rum.

But, apart from cultivation, the purely natural resources of the country are extremely valuable—although their utilization must wait for an extension of the present railways. Of the forests which clothe the hills and mountain-slopes, Mr. Egerton speaks with admiration. There is also much ironstone—"the refuse of the silver furnaces," likely long to remain piled in the rubbish heaps of the Rioja Mines—"waiting for coal to turn them to account." Coal, however, exists in the country in greater quantity than is supposed; and, with the working of the coal-seams, and with iron industry of the country will quickly follow.

In concluding his report Mr. Egerton speaks as follows with respect to the Argentine territories as a field of industrial enterprise:—"I refer to the fact that to this Republic, which is arrived at a stage when, owing to improved communications, it is capable of a great advance, the despatch of capable persons (who can speak the language if they have to transact business), by Syndicates of various interests—mining, timber, railway wagon, agricultural, and other machinery, trans-shipment, wire, rail, and other iron interests—to this country, will not be labour in vain." This hint is much needed, for it appears that the contracts both for rails and sugar-machinery are at present going to France—Money Market Review, December 17th 1881.

G.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Royal Mail steamer Humbler will sail to-morrow. Our Packet Edition is included in this issue.

The city was started yesterday morning about 11 by a rumour of a tremendous conflagration at the Boca. Our correspondent at the Boca, who posted on the Bolso, the blaze began in a small almshouse, and in a few minutes five houses were in flames. There were numbers of police, soldiers and sailors soon on the spot, with a couple of fire engines, but it was the old story—"no water!" After an hour's pottering the hose was put into the Rialto and six engines went to work. The Chief of Police and all the local authorities were at the post of duty, surrounded by a dense crowd of the inhabitants, the women screaming and crying in a despairing way. At 1 o'clock the fire was got under. Four houses and a part of Messrs. Corti & Riva's corral destroyed; damage a round million currency. Two killed.

We had a letter yesterday from our esteemed friend and subscriber, Mr. William Mackern, whose health we are happy to say, is improving. He writes from that most charming of watering places, Llandudno, where Turkish and Ozona baths, are doing him much good.

He heard the great John Bright speak while there and has sent us his impressions about the foremost of England's orators. See another column. Should any of our Welsh friends like to see the *Llandudno Directory*, (curious title for a paper), Mr. Mackern has sent us a paper, and it is at their 'disposition.'

Telegrams from Tupiza deny that Bolivia has made peace with Chile. Not only a grain, but a whole cargo of the best Chile salt can safely be taken with a Tupiza telegram. When the Ten Cents War began, the most tremendous 'crammers' in reference to Peruvian and Bolivian victories, used to come from Tupiza and invariably proved to be the quietest sense of moonshine. We suspect that the present telegram is of the same kind.

The opinion is gaining ground from the reports of Gaitane's trial, that he is pretty certain to get his deserts and be hanged. When the trial began there was an uneasy feeling that he might escape the supreme penalty.

A step was made yesterday towards settling the Judicial deadlock by an edit from the National Judges and doores of the Minister of Justice in reference to the transfer of the Provincial cases to the National Courts. Let us hope that this is the beginning of the end of this by no means creditable middle, which has already caused severe loss to cultivators.

The whole camp will soon be in constitutional arms against the new Cattle Marketing Law. Mercedes and Suipacha have commenced the agitation, and the whole case will be brought before the Supreme Court.

Baron Holleben, German Minister, is about to leave for Europe on a well earned vacation. Never has the great military empire of the European Continent had a better or more popular representative in this country than the Baron, who has fulfilled his mission here in a manner that has won for him equal praise and esteem from the Argentine Government, his colleagues, his countrymen, and the public in general. We wish him a pleasant sojourn in his great Fatherland, and the sooner he returns, the better his host of friends in this country will be pleased.

A Parisian astrologer has predicted another successful invasion of France by the Germans in 1887, also another Commune, and such a desperate resistance that Paris will be blown up from end to end rather than surrender it. Paris so disposed of, Lyons will become the capital of France. Prussia will be the victor, and Germany united. How very probable it is claimed for this wonderful astrologer that he predicted to poor Emma Livry, the Taglioni of some 20 years ago, that she would be burned to death on the stage, as she was; and in January 1870 he also predicted the excesses of the Communists, adding, however, that their exploits there would be nothing compared with what they would do in a few years to come. Pleasant for Parisians who believe this Prophet.

The river is now so high at Concordia that part of the railway is under water.

The Municipal proposed edit in reference to the city theatres, the substance of which we published last week, was issued yesterday. As yet it is only a 'project,' but it is pretty certain to pass. The people are thoroughly frightened and, if the theatres are not made safe, will do as the Viennese have done since the fire, viz, keep away from all the theatres. By this means owners and managers will very speedily see the necessity of making the necessary alterations. It will be the duty of the press to see and report whether these alterations are properly carried out, or only a farce, as too many reforms are in these latitudes.

The Provincial Government issued a decree yesterday ordering all buyers of 'chaora' lots at 9 de Julio to send in proofs of their having duly fulfilled the conditions. Thirty days are allowed for this purpose, after which it will be made unpleasant for defaulters.

News from Rio about the public health there is excellent. Never have the Fluminenses had a healthier summer.

Telegrams from Rosario announce that the price of new wheat is stiffening there, 12 Bolivianos the fanega being now the figure.

The *Revista de Ganaderia* says that the state of the camps is not as good as it seems to be the casual observer. The grass is abundant, but all full grown and as dry as sawdust; the rains did not moisten the roots. The camps on the Atlantic coast and at Chascomus and Dolores are all suffering from drought. Scab is spreading amongst the flocks, especially in the Southern provinces.

Little or no news from Montevideo. They are very busy down there about the Exhibition, and Dr. Perez Gomar has been named President of the Committee.

The decree appointing Colonel Rudeolindo Roca Governor of the new Territory of Misiones was issued yesterday.

In reference to the Blaine-Harbit-Kilpatrick riddle on the West Coast our gifted contemporary the *Chilican Times* remarks as follows:—"The subject extract from Mr. Blaine's instructions to General Kilpatrick is a fair specimen of the cloudy ideas which prevail in Washington respecting these parts of the world. In alluding to the probable annexation of territory by Chile—the allusion is, of course, to Tarapaca—"It is universally acknowledged that there is nothing more difficult than the compulsory transference of territory which carries with it an indignant and hostile

ion." Mr. Blaine would probably be surprised to learn that long before the war broke out the population in the desert was essentially Chilean, and at the present day the indignant and hostile population, if it exists at all, may be counted on one's fingers. It is quite clear that when Mr. Blaine penned the preceding extract, he had a very poor conception, indeed, of Tarapaca in general."

Another project to improve and embellish Paseo de Julio has been presented to Government. How many similar proposals have gone to Limbo?

Not a word published yet as to the analysis made of the water of the Rialto nearly a month ago. We suppose that the chemist or the Municipality, or both, think that the less said on the point the better. Meanwhile the filth in the river is worse than ever, and the residents are being slowly poisoned by inhaling bad air.

A colleague announces that many leading estancieros are about to put up machinery to wash their wool on the Australian fashion. We heard this report before years ago, but are glad to hear it again. Nevertheless, other estancieros hold to the old theory that exporting 60 per cent of dirt with 40 of wool is a very paying business, and they mean to stick to it.

A gentleman named Nicholas Godoy has been arrested near Bahia Blanca by Sergeant Marandi, the same who lately distinguished himself by the capture of another desperate bandit, named Barrientos. Mr. Godoy is known in the south as 'Goody Nick,' and the original bearer of the name has hardly a longer catalogue of evil to account for, as the desperado just captured has committed as many murders and robberies as he has hairs on his head. Why did not the sergeant give him a chance of escape and then shoot him down?

Our much-esteemed colleague, *La Republica*, has been publishing lately a series of elaborate and beautifully-written articles on 'Torpedos in the Argentine Republic.' They were read with the keenest interest by an admiring public; but Captain Hunter Davidson dropped our colleague a line yesterday to say that the series of beautiful articles referred to was a tissue of pure invention without even a shadow of foundation.

We hear that the well-known Anglo-Argentine College at Caballito, founded by that veteran soldier of education, Dr. Salvador Negrotto, and subsequently under the management of Mr. Reynolds, will be reopened on February 1st under most competent direction. This is good news for families out there with young Hopetuls to educate.

Telegrams from Salta say that the news published here about Monsieur Crevaux, the French traveller, having discovered the remains of an Inca city near that town has made every soul in it sick from laughing. Dr. Crevaux came across some old bricks and stones which the 'paisanos' call 'cultural de los Incas.' 'Voila tout!'

Belgrano is in luck. It is to be levelled, drained, provided with water works and improved in so many ways that Flores will be left behind if it does not look sharp. It is also to have a branch of the Provincial Bank.

Gastelar has sent President Roca a copy of his work, 'Contento,' a story of his life, with a flattering dedication, to which the President has replied in appropriate terms.

Another railway (State) to Belgrano is said by one of our colleagues to be on the tapis. Not a very promising prospect, considering that there is already a railway and a tramway in the same direction.

Two batches of emigrants that were lately sent to Bahia Blanca by the Government are all comfortably settled on the estancias there and are doing well.

The Archery Fete at Flores will be continued to-night, and also on Monday night. We hear that our diminutive friend Cipri is the only one who shines in the bow and arrow line the previous evenings. He'll be there again to-night.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

Plaza Constitucion, 7 a.m. fine. S. Vicente 7.16 do. Jeppener 8.11 do. Chascomus 9.41 fine. Dolores 10.35 do. Ranchos 9.15 fine. Las Flores 0.37 do. Azul 7.13 fine. Maipu 10.50 do. Ayacucho 10.35 do.

Martell and 'Four Horse' Brandy.

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MOORE & TUDOR

BOTH—Always of unrivalling good quality.

BOTH—Guaranteed by our signature on the label paper of the Cognac.

BOTH—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandy' from other sources.

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ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 18th

Colonia A—

For cash, 100 at 101.

At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—

20 wagons with produce arrived.

Produce in general without variation.

The sales were—

800 ar. fine, Brailley & Hillier, 100

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Colonia A—

For cash, 100 at 101.

At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—

20 wagons with produce arrived.

10,000 were sold at 101. There seems more inclination on the part of buyers to cure Cedula on time. The sales of the

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

at all events it shows that gold is not so secured in the market, and that holders of specie do not wish to let go at par. Until the "Oficina de Cambios" is duly opened, the Bank gives gold for its notes, the payment of a slight premium to meet payment for import duties and for the exchange. On the other hand the question of double standards, the difficulties between both Governments, the indefinite financial measures of the Provisional Government, have not been such as to inspire any surplus confidence as to the future affairs. Several parties point to the great contrast between the financial condition of the Republic and the Provisional Government. It is a fact, however, that the Government is flush of money, its coffers are full, the National Treasury is in the normal condition of Custom House returns, the bank fills the vaults of the Provisional Bank, and the Nation has to fall back on nothing except increased imports and exports.

Ceculas continue their onward course, and

at 103 for cash, while the stock is bought at 107 and sold at 103 for end of the month. In Soriano's view, there is nothing doing; holders want to sell in small amounts. The sales of the day made by the bank board did not reach 50,000 shares.

In National Bank Shares more activity was observed. The market remains indifferent to the fact that the bank has been authorized to sell up to 1 million shares. It is true that the price of the cash opened at 126 and closed at 128, but it fell back to 127, so some 700 shares sold at this rate. For end of the month 1,300 were sold at prices ranging from 127 to 128. The market closed at 129, but the firm at 128. Lower down our readers will find a statement of the business of the branch in Santa Fe; the figures show the increased volume of the Bank, which promises to do

Jan. 12
Operations in gold were very limited today and the rates of yesterday have weakened. Some transactions were effected at 25.03. The attention of the market is fixed on the Provincial Bank. It is thought in general the stamp crisis will end in a rise of interest, and the abolition of the Provincial Bank. The Bank will gain by the measure. The Bank in its vaults is daily accumulating, and it is heard that the Board has telegraphed to London for £100,000 stg.

National Bank Shares opened firm, but superabundance of sellers weakened the market. Last night's closing prices were maintained in face of the numerous Shares thrown on the market. Cash sales opened at 123 1/2 and closed weak at 123. For one month close on 4,000 shares were sold; prices opening at 129 and slowly falling to 128 1/2.

day in the market believes in a serious weakness, especially in anticipation of the meeting on the 30th, when the report of the Board on the nomination of new Directors may be a turning point in the market in an upward direction. The absence of many outsiders in the market to-day may have influenced the stock as their operations in shares are generally large. The market on the whole did exhibit a weak tendency and an undecided feeling. The rise in Primitive Gas Shares is very steady and quick, much more so than in Gas Shares. The stock sold to-day hard at \$1.00 per cash, yesterday's quotation for the end of the month. The shares are very firm.

Jan. 15th

There was nothing done in the gold market to double the stamp of the Provincial Bank. The animals talked out, and the question of the Tariffs came to the point. All the Provincial officials, &c. must soon leave the traditional precincts of the Cabildo: this edifice is the greatest loss of all to the province; the history of Buenos Aires is written on its walls.

A close-up photograph of the spine of an old book. The top half of the spine is made of a light-colored, textured material, possibly leather or cloth, which is worn and discolored. The bottom half is a dark, textured material, likely leather, which is also worn. The edges of the pages are visible at the top, showing some staining and wear.


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 Commander A. C. G. H.
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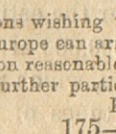
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 Taken by the steamer for New York
 cargo and passengers leaving this ship
 on the 20th of each month, via Rio de
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In Buenos Aires
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F. CHRISTOPHER
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Agent in Montevideo
A. BENNAUSSE.

American Bank
Company
NEW YORK

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ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS

STOCK CERTIFICATES
 The Largest and Oldest Est
 Company in America
 Agents in Buenos Aires
 S. B. HALE
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 Wool and Produce Broker
 1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—
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